

SEVENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15, 17, & 18 1888

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

1888.

**NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.**

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D.D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R ^T . REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq. <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1888.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The record of the Seventy-First year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is marked by the death of three Vice Presidents.

NECROLOGY.

1. RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1874, was of simple manners, sound judgment and so drew to himself the confidence of men by the faithful discharge of duty that leadership was accorded him by those who saw his fine qualities. He was for many years active in the Pennsylvania Auxiliary as a Manager, and at the time of his death its esteemed President. The Society will retain the benefit of his great influence and wise work, while it lifts eyes full of tears for his loss to the home of his glory.

2. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., elected in 1885, was conservative in his principles and of strong convictions of duty. He was one of the founders of the Louisiana Colonization Society, and more recently a zealous Vice President of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary. Dr. Saul was especially concerned in religious work among the colored people of the United States, and several institutions for their improvement have enjoyed his benefactions in liberal gifts. He demonstrated the blessedness of living with noble aims and dying in the accomplishment of holy purposes.

3. REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1872, was a man of superior endowments and elevation of character, full of sympathy for the helpless and distressed. His devotion to African Colonization gave the Society a claim upon him which he always fully recognized, and his position enabled him to make his friendship for it of practical value. Always ready in suggestion and execution, he was among those upon whom it surely relied, and his place will not be readily filled.

Full of generous sympathies and earnest in his efforts to promote the best welfare of his fellow-beings, BENJAMIN COATES, ESQ., who died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, will long be pleasantly remembered in the wide circles where he had become

known. His far-seeing interest in the Republic of Liberia, and his contributions for the promotion of her national life, entitle him to the gratitude not only of Liberians but all friends of Africa.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1887 have been :—

Donations.....	\$1,726 00
Legacies.....	14,031 00
Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	433 45
For common schools in Liberia.....	1,418 40
Interest.....	1,584 44
Other sources.....	1,723 14
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Receipts.....	20,916 43
Balance 1st January, 1887.....	5,832 67
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Making available.....	26,749 10
The disbursements have been.....	18,499 19
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Balance 31st December, 1887.....	\$8,249 91

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and twenty-four persons have been given passage by the bark "Monrovia," from New York, viz.: March 5, (51), for Cape Palmas; July 20, (2), for Brewerville, and December 3, (71), for Cape Mount. Nearly all of these were in families of character, intelligent and industrious, who were influenced to remove to Liberia by information from relatives and friends who had preceded them. One was from New York City; two from Norfolk, Va.; one from New Berne, N. C.; three from Raleigh, N. C.; thirty-seven from Charlotte, N. C.; fifteen from Fort Mill, S. C.; ten from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Helena, Ark.; and forty-seven from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Seventy-one are twelve years old and over; forty-four are between two and twelve, and nine are less than two years of age. Fifty-two were reported as communicants in Evangelical Churches. Of the adult males twenty-five are farmers, two are teachers, and one each a carpenter, painter, blacksmith and shoemaker, and one a licensed minister of the gospel.

A number of Liberians joyfully returned to their homes on each voyage of the "Monrovia;"—prominent among whom may be named the widow and five children of Ex-President Payne, Prof. Martin H. Freeman, and the wife, daughter and grandchild of the Rev. Dr. Blyden.

Letters from Liberia state "The new arrivals are doing well;" "Those who came by the 'Azor,' and located at Royesville and Burnsville, are succeeding admirably;" "The recent additions to Cape Palmas are mostly contented and happy in their own homes and on their own lands, and are rejoicing in their improved condition and surroundings;" "They are a good class of people and promise to prove adequate to the task of helping to build up the Republic."

An intelligent emigrant writes:—"I thank God we were enabled to reach Cape Palmas December 24th, and were taken ashore the following day. All my company of ninety-seven persons landed in very good health. We are well pleased with our new homes, and if I keep the mind I now have I will never return to America to live. I find everything here just as represented—jacks, hogs, ox carts, &c. We like our ration arrangements also. The lands are rich indeed. Please do all you can to send out emigrants next winter."

Attention is invited to the fact that the last company of emigrants was dispatched to Cape Mount, the northwestern portion of the Republic, a region of which it is said that "there is nothing wanted but men, means, and enterprise, to make it one of the most flourishing commercial ports in Western Africa." The great highway from that part of the coast to the Valley of the Niger, passing through a rich and salubrious country, has its outlet at Cape Mount. It is expected that this company will occupy the fertile lands on the river or on the magnificent lake not far from the settlement.

Constant applications are received from other parts of the Republic for immigrants. It is probable that the Spring expedition will be sent to Sinoe, and that in the Fall to Bassa.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-seven years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4024, and a total from the beginning of 16,022, exclusive of 5722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,744 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The people of color are loud in their appeals for help to reach the land of their fathers. The Society received during the year one hundred and eighteen new applications for passage to Liberia, and a much larger number of appeals from former applicants for aid. All these are purely voluntary and spontaneous.

In many instances the names and ages of applicants for emigra-

tion are furnished, but in the majority of cases a very general statement of numbers is alone given. The following quotations from the letters of recent correspondents, with the names of the places from which they wrote, show that it is not possible to give in figures the number of those seeking the Society's assistance:

Sandifer, N. C., the better class of people; *Wolfsville, N. C.*, a great many; *Valdosta, Geo.*, a colony; *Orlando, Fla.*, thirty-five or forty families; *Gainesville, Fla.*, a company; *Sturgis, Miss.*, many people; *Newton, Miss.*, more than five thousand citizens; *Houston, Texas*, some parties; *Galveston, Texas*, a crowd; *Trinity, Texas*, two or three thousand persons; *Conway, Ark.*, a large number of people; *Van Buren, Ark.*, a society; *Memphis, Tenn.*, quite a number; *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, several families; *Makanda, Ill.*, a great many; *Carthage, Mo.*, several colored persons; *Kingman, Kan.*, lots of people; *Niota, Kan.*, twelve men of us and our families; *Muscogee, Indian Territory*, a large number of families.

The desire of the Negroes for emigration to the fatherland is sometimes said to be exaggerated by Colonizationists; but the *South-Western Christian Advocate*, edited by the Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., lately contained the following: "Shall we go to Africa or not? This is the question as it is not infrequently put to the editor of this paper by men who are ready to go to their fatherland. They want intelligent direction and quiet counsel, such as in most cases colored men are unable to obtain, since among us the most of our public-spirited like to be seen and heard in all they do. But Africa; shall Negroes of this country go there? Let the inferior masses remain here, wards of America, and if they wish to do so, let them drink up the blood of the various nationalities as a solution of the Negro problem. But our professional men, women, and families of character and money; let those who can do anything to produce something for his neighbors to consume, apply and carry along every art with the religion of civilization to that country. What, then, shall we go to Africa? Yes, if we are so situated that by going we can do something better for Africa than add to her pauper population."

Among the petitions submitted to Congress during the past session praying for an appropriation of one hundred dollars apiece to enable them to go to Liberia was one, as stated by the Senator who presented it, "from a committee of colored men who say they represent five thousand people."

And there recently appeared in *The Church at Home and Abroad* the following from Rev. H. N. Payne, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board for Freedmen: "Much as the colored people are attached to the places where they grow up, thousands of them would

gladly go to Arkansas, to Texas, or to *any other place* where they would better their condition; but they cannot raise the money to emigrate, and must stay and suffer where they are."

This is disinterested testimony, put not half as strongly as the facts warrant. The "any other place" is Africa; and if these hapless creatures do not name Africa in the utterance of their tearful longings, it is because thousands do not dream that there is any possibility of ever getting to that Continent.

LIBERIA.

The prospects of Liberia are brightening. Hon. C. T. O. King Mayor of Monrovia, writes as follows:

"Religious.—The several denominations are moving on the even tenor of their way. The Liberia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual session in Clay-Ashland, February 3-7, Bishop William Taylor presiding. The statistics are: 21 traveling preachers, 56 local preachers, 2,628 full members, 361 probationers, 23 churches valued at \$25,755; 37 Sunday-schools, with 371 officers and teachers, and 2,371 scholars. The collections during the last year were \$400 for missions and \$1,524 for ministerial support. Bishop Taylor, after inaugurating his great work on the Congo, is now turning his attention to Liberia, with the aim and desire of operating from that Republic as a base to the heart of Nigritia.

"The Baptist Convention reports 31 churches, 23 licensed ministers, and some 2,000 communicants. It has established a mission at Zodikie, eight miles from the nearest American settlement, where it owns five hundred acres of land and two buildings. Here is located the Rick's Institute for the education of native youth, named in honor of Mr. Moses U. Ricks, a well-to-do coffee planter at Clay-Ashland, and a contributor of \$500 cash to the school.

"The Episcopalians are in good condition at Cape Palmas, but elsewhere they are not making much progress, owing to the scarcity of clergymen. The value of their efforts among the Greboes has just been demonstrated by the Christian converts during the rebellion at Cavalla, some seventy of whom, with their native rector, Rev. M. P. Valentine, preferred to leave their kindred, homes and property at that place, and start life anew among the American settlers at Cape Palmas, rather than unite with their heathen brethren in resistance to the Government of Liberia.

"THE SCHOOLS of the American Colonization Society at Arthington and Brewerville continue to be patronized by those for whom they are intended, and they are proving a valuable help to the rising generation of those growing settlements. I recommend that the Society establish a primary school at Cape Mount.

"AGRICULTURE, especially in this (Montserrado) county, is in a flourishing state. The coffee crop is large this season — our planters being stimulated to renewed energy by the advance last year in the selling price of the berry abroad. It would astonish and gratify any one to visit the St. Paul's river and see how the heavy forests have been made to give way to substantial buildings and coffee plantations, with rice, vegetables and fruits in their season. Through the thoughtful generosity of Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin in supplying neat wire for fencing, a number of our farmers are increasing their stock of cattle. I saw a few days ago at Brewerville, Mr. Howell Tyler utilizing African oxen in ploughing his land."

JUBILEE.

Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Seven was a year of Centenaries and Jubilees. The centennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States was observed, and Queen Victoria celebrated the fiftieth year of her reign. Sierra Leone rejoiced over the centenary of her existence, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church the centenary of its foundation: while President Cleveland of the United States and President Johnson of Liberia celebrated the Jubilee of their birth. It seemed to have been a year providentially appointed for retrospect. To millions it suggested a review of the past. The American and British nations have looked back upon their history, and, in doing so, the history of the whole world passed before them.

The Jubilee of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society suggests a review of the events which have transpired bearing upon the work of African Colonization and Liberia,

When the Secretary, October 17, 1837, became connected with Colonization, the Society was twenty years old. Nearly all the original founders of the Society and of Liberia were living and active. In Africa the colonists had obtained a permanent foothold, having been fifteen years in occupation.

The question of the outlet of the Niger had just been settled by the Landers: but the grand results of modern exploration in Africa had not yet been achieved: therefore, as an officer of a Society whose operations were in Africa, the Secretary has had the opportunity of watching closely and following with practical interest, the whole series of brilliant explorations witnessed by the present generation. He has seen the large blank spaces which confronted him on the map of Africa in the office in Philadelphia, in 1837, gradually filled up, until now the Continent seems alive with a busy, stirring population, with rivers and lakes, with cities and manufactories, with agriculture and commerce.

In 1837, the Colony of Liberia existed in separate settlements under different administrations, independent of and unconnected with each other, responsible to different organizations in this country: viz: Monrovia and its adjacent settlements were under the American or Parent Society; Bassa Cove and Edina under the Pennsylvania and New York Societies; Cape Palmas under the Maryland State Society, and Sinoe, just established, under the Mississippi Society.

This condition of things threatened to be fruitful of serious evils to the young colonies: and warnings from Africa made a deep impression upon the friends of Colonization generally and especially those responsible for the management of the several Societies. They felt the importance of uniting the settlements under one central Government. Much diversity of opinion prevailed as to the best means of accomplishing the object. Those who preferred united action in Liberia, finding their views sustained by many of the most talented and experienced of the settlers, and others who had been Agents and Governors of the colonists, proposed a Convention of Delegates from the American Colonization Society, the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies and the Maryland State Colonization Society; which was held in Philadelphia, September, 25, 1838. At the Convention a general form of union was discussed and a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan, to be submitted to the several Societies for their consideration. At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City, January 5, 1839, a Constitution for the United Colonies, under the name and style of the COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA was adopted: and Thomas Buchanan Esq, of Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed Governor. Mr. Buchanan had resided about a year in Liberia as Governor of Bassa Cove, where he was beloved by the colonists and respected by the native Kings. It was believed that a more competent man could not be found to preside over the interests of Liberia and carry into operation the provisions of the new Constitution.

Governor Buchanan was the first and last white Governor of the Commonwealth, and the last white man who presided over the affairs of Liberia. He died, after nearly three years of hard labor, September 3, 1841, and was succeeded in the office of Governor by Mr. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, an emigrant from Virginia of twelve years residence in the country. After six years of successful administration of their own affairs, the people, in Convention assembled, July 26, 1847, constituted and declared themselves a "free, sovereign and independent State, by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA."

Cape Palmas or "Maryland in Liberia"—the colony of the Maryland State Colonization Society—continued its separate existence under the faithful auspices of that Society until 1854, when it became a free and independent nation by the name of the State of Maryland in Liberia. In 1857, the State entered the Republic proper as the County of Maryland in Liberia.

The next events of importance affecting Colonization and Liberia were the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, and the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the Government of the United States.

January 21, 1864, the Secretary was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors at Washington City to take the place of the Rev. R. R. Gurley as Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Gurley had been relieved from the cares and duties of that office and assigned an honorary relation in connection with the Society. President Warner, Liberia's third President, had just been inaugurated for his first term.

In 1865, a new departure was taken by the Society in sending emigrants to Liberia from beyond the limits of the United States. Three hundred and forty-six persons were sent by the Society from Barbadoes, W. I., to Monrovia:—a step whose wisdom has been abundantly vindicated by the valuable agricultural and other improvements introduced by them into the Republic.

In 1867, the Society celebrated its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. In 1873, by the death of the Rev. William McLain D. D., the offices of Financial Secretary and Treasurer devolved upon the Secretary. In 1874, he was appointed Consul General of the Republic of Liberia for the United States.

The removal of the Secretary from Philadelphia to Washington was coincident with a very important era in the Society's work. The abolition of slavery had produced new conditions in the whole field of its operations in America, and it appeared before the world under a new aspect. It could no longer be charged with the guilt of rendering slavery more secure by deporting the restless and discontented among the slaves. The *raison d'être* of the Anti-Slavery Society, which had been its professional antagonist and accuser, having ceased, that organization passed away. But when its work was done, the work of the American Colonization Society assumed larger and more serious proportions. As might have been expected, and as was foreseen by the founders of the Society, the coming of liberty to the millions in the South brought the general desire for exodus from the house of bondage. Applications to the Society for passage to Liberia multi-

plied and continue to multiply. The great mass of the Negro population of America, whatever may be said to the contrary, cling with a restless and irrepressible longing to the land of their fathers. While the learned Negroes hesitate and the colored gentlemen argue, the mass of Africa's descendants are calling for the means of egress from the country of their exile.

But the ability of the Society to answer the earnest calls of the weary exiles diminished, on the arrival of emancipation, in proportion to their number, and the conditions of the Society's work were modified and new methods had to be adopted. The pressure still continues,

In looking back upon the fifty years' work of the Society, the Secretary cannot have one moment's misgivings as to the methods and line of policy pursued. He believes, and has through all his active life believed, in the grandeur and practicability of the Colonization scheme. If he has any—the slightest—cause for regret it will be that, hampered in its financial resources, the Society has not been able to carry out in its operations every detail of its policy—to adhere more closely to the letter and spirit of its fundamental principles.

The Secretary feels that though devoting his energies to the building up of a Christian Nation of Negroes in West Africa, he has been lending a hand, through the only available agency to help forward the regeneration of a Continent and the intellectual and moral progress of a race: and that for Africa, not all the discoveries of the last century have been so important as the founding of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

HON. PETER PARKER, M. D.

Since the foregoing was prepared, the Society has been called to sorrow over the departure from earth of the senior member of the Executive Committee. That body, at a special meeting held January 12, 1888, adopted the following minute:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their late beloved associate, HON. PETER PARKER, M. D. They recall with gratitude and admiration his twenty-eight years faithful service in the cause of African Colonization, his unwearied diligence, his unvarying courtesy, his wise counsels, and the gentle suavity of tone and manner which so truly indicated the Christian kindness and sympathy of his heart.

Resolved, That in heartfelt sympathy the foregoing be communicated to the bereaved widow and son of our venerated friend."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1887.*

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Received Donations, - - - - -	\$1,726 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants -	\$12,543 15
“ Legacies, - - - - -	14,031 00	“ Education in Liberia, - - - - -	668 40
“ Emigrants toward passage, - - -	433 45	“ Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building, - - - - -	558 57
“ Subscriptions to African Repository -	24 25	“ Paper and printing the African Repository, -	359 46
“ Rent of Colonization Building, -	1,697 00	“ Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and cost of contested Wills, -	2,969 61
“ For Educations in Liberia, - - -	1,418 40	“ Temporary Investments - - - - -	1,400 00
“ Interest on temporary investments, -	1,584 44		
“ Investment realized - - - - -	1 89		
		Disbursements, - - - - -	\$18,419 19
Receipts, - - - - -	\$20,916 43	Balance December 31, 1887. - - - - -	8,249 91
Balance January 1, 1887 - - - - -	5,832 67		
		Total, - - - - -	\$26,749 10
Total, - - - - -	\$26,749 10		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, }
 ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, } *Committee.*
 WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, }

Washington, D. C., January 17, 1888.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1888.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventy-First Anniversary in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 15, 1888.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-First Annual Report of the Society, stating that a printed abstract of the Report had been distributed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., on the text, Psalm 67, 4: "Oh, let the nations be glad and sing for joy, for Thou shalt judge the people righteously and govern the nations upon earth."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hodge.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1888.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock P.M., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. William E. Sclerck, D. D., senior Vice-President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting on the 15th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 18, 1887, were approved.

Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison and Dr. William W. Godding were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. Charles C. Nott, it was

Resolved, That the Society gratefully acknowledges the able, eloquent and fearless presentation of the cause of African Colonization by the Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., in his address before the Society in the city of Washington on its Seventy-First Anniversary; and that a copy of the Address be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Pastor, Trustees, and Congregation of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in the city of Washington, for the use of that church on the occasion of the Seventy-First Anniversary of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Hon. William, Strong of the District of Columbia, Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Connecticut, and Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Pennsylvania, as additional Vice-Presidents, as follows :

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindisly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figure before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1888.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the minutes of the last meeting, January 18 and 19, 1887, were read, and the minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Davidson and Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1888:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be in attendance:

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.—Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-First Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers. * Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1887.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1887, with the accompanying Annual and other papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

On motion of Mr. Emley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley, Judge Nott, and Rev. Dr. Schenck, were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting excuse for absence : Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 10 ; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., January 11 ; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., January 13 ; and Dr. James Hall, January 14 ; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, January 20.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1888.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education, reported that no business had been referred to them calling for a report.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Davidson, from the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented the following reports; which were read, and on motion they were accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and the resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and collect funds for its work. Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever expedient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body :

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The awakened interest throughout Christendom in the development of the Continent of Africa, the large number of applicants for aid to emigrate thither, and the present financial resources of the Society would seem to justify the expectation that the present year would witness the embarkation of a goodly number of colonists under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, to aid in the great work of Christianizing and civilizing Africa.

This is pre-eminently the work for which the Society was organized, and believing that it is also the Master's work, and that under Providence emigration has in all ages been a highly important means whereby the civilization of the world has been developed and extended, your Committee offer the following suggestions as pertinent to the subject.

Since these emigrants go to make themselves a country and a home on the virgin soil of a new world, to aid in creating communities in what relatively speaking is still the wilderness, to bring schools to barbarism, to plant the cross among the idols of paganism and the tents of Islam, to help maintain the institutions of a free government among a people apparently needing to be taught the first principles of finance and political economy; and since the number of persons who can receive aid to emigrate at the hands of this Society is necessarily

limited, we respectfully submit for the consideration of the Executive Committee, whether in selecting persons who are to be aided in emigrating by the funds of the Society, preference should not be given to Christian young men and women of African blood who are in the full vigor of life, and who by their education and talents would be capable of organizing here in America a community of their own with the churches, schools and industries necessary to its successful maintenance and growth.

That they further consider whether it would not be well in each company sent out, that some organization should be attempted so that each band should go equipped as a distinct colony with its artisans, its agriculturists, its teachers and its ministers of Christ, electing its officers and making to itself a community of interests, with the laws and regulations governing that community. Might not such a company, properly officered with men of the right stamp, landing on a new shore, be capable, like the Mayflower of old, of founding there an empire for itself?

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, read a report, recommending the election of the following officers:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding, and Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board greatly miss the presence and counsels of its honored President on this occasion, and tender to him our hearty good wishes for continued health and usefulness.

Rev. Dr. Addison offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.